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FOR RELEASE
AUG. 2, A. M.

THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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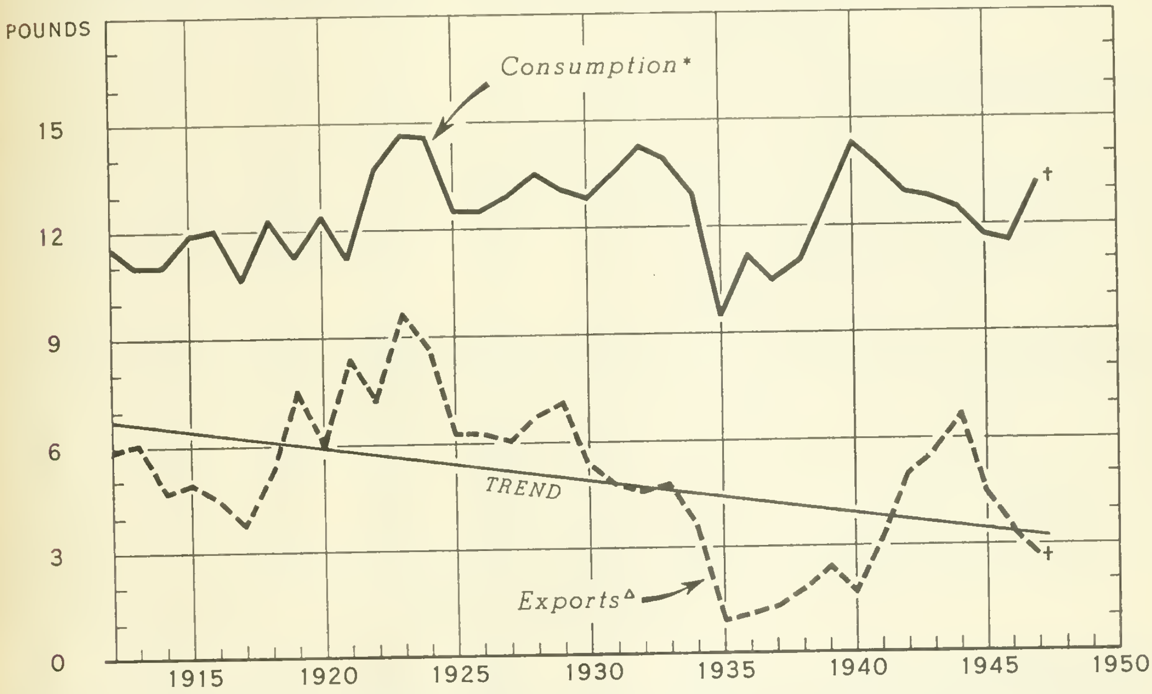
In this issue:
RECENT TRENDS AND OUTLOOK
FOR FOOD FATS

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF LARD PER PERSON (MILITARY AND CIVILIAN), UNITED STATES, 1912-47



*EXCLUDING USE OF LARD IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE, SHORTENING, AND NONFOOD PRODUCTS, 1931-47
△INCLUDING SHIPMENTS TO U.S. TERRITORIES AND MILITARY PROCUREMENT FOR RELIEF ABROAD
†PARTLY FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46480 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since 1921, consumption of lard in the United States has been between 12 and 15 pounds per person, except during 1935-1938 as a result of drought and in 1945 and 1946. Production and exports of lard per person, however, have shown downward trends since the mid-1920's. Domestic consumption of lard in 1947 probably will be larger than in most recent years. Exports per person on the basis of the experience in the first 6 months, may be the smallest since 1940.

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, June 1945 and 1946, April-June 1947

PRICES

Item	June		1947		
	1945	1946	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	41.5	51.5	61.1	60.2	62.4
Butter, 92-score, New York	42.2	52.2	63.0	61.3	63.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	41.0	36.0	36.0
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, N. Y.	17.8	17.8	38.6	33.3	31.2
Shortening, cont. animal fat, 1-lb. cartons, Chicago	17.0	17.0	36.5	33.1	31.7
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	13.0	25.0	17.1	16.7
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	14.0	27.5	19.7	19.2
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.8	28.4	20.4	20.2
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	31.0	22.4	18.5
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	1/31.0	1/24.8	1/16.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	23.9	15.6	13.0
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	29.8	21.3	21.0
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., New York	16.6	16.6	39.2	27.7	26.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b., S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	31.8	23.6	21.9
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.3	14.3	2/32.0	2/25.7	2/23.9
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	30.4	24.5	22.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.5	16.5	41.1	31.6	29.1
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	27.4	21.4	18.2
Soybean oil, edible drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.4	15.4	35.0	26.9	24.8
Sesame oil, tanks, Pacific Coast	15.2	15.2	38.0	38.0	38.0
Coconut oil, crude, tank car lots, Pacific Coast 3/	4/11.0	4/11.0	23.9	17.6	15.3
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y.	---	---	95.3	92.0	87.5
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	60.7	58.7	---	83.3	77.5
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y.	8.4	8.4	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil, refined, denatured, drums, N. Y.	5/6/11.6	6/13.0	32.0	---	---
Tallow, inedible, prime or extra, carlots, Chicago	8.6	8.6	23.2	14.3	12.4
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	22.9	13.4	11.9
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	23.1	14.0	12.1
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.9	8.9	---	---	---
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, N. Y.	12.2	12.2	28.0	24.8	22.0
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	23.5	22.0	18.2
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	3.6	3.6	8.6	6.0	4.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.3	14.3	38.4	38.4	34.4
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.5	15.5	39.4	37.6	32.5
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	24.0	25.5	34.4	28.5	25.0
Tung oil, drums, carlots, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	36.0	29.2	25.5
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	14.8	33.8	32.0	29.2
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	14.2	33.4	30.5	29.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.9	19.4	38.6	35.6	32.8
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	32.7	35.2	41.0	41.0	38.4
Degras, common, barrels, N. Y.	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, tanks, N. Y.	10.9	11.5	42.5	32.5	24.2

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)

Item	June 1945	June 1946	April 1947	May 1947	June 1947
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	142	162	260	221	217
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	140	160	257	218	214
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	148	166	270	236	226
All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) (.82*)	155	155	335	266	240
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	139	165	233	206	207
Marine animal oils (.77*)	170	171	7/490	7/457	7/377
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	160	160	369	306	280
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	177	177	349	311	268
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	139	173	207	204	212
Butter, seasonally adjusted (.67*)	152	190	218	224	231
Lard (.78*)	135	137	269	192	188
Other food fats (.84*)	168	168	358	292	265
All food fats (.71*)	145	168	249	223	220
Soap fats (.80*)	150	150	368	262	219
Drying oils (.85*)	174	174	378	355	307
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	154	163	355	327	299
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	160	160	371	305	262

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York) and reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Loose. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted. 4/ Bulk, c.i.f. 5/ New Orleans. 6/ Bulk. 7/ Applies to sardine and menhaden oils only. *Multiply by this factor to convert current index number (1935-39 = 100) to old basis (1924-29 = 100).

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board July 24, 1947

SUMMARY

Factory production of fats and oils from domestic materials was about 10 percent larger in the first half of 1947 than a year earlier. Output of federally inspected lard, factory tallow and creamery butter was up 16 to 33 percent. Cottonseed oil production declined, but increased output of corn, peanut and soybean oils brought the total for all vegetable oils above last year.

Flaxseed, cotton and soybean acreages are substantially larger this year than last. The acreage of peanuts planted is nearly as large. With average yields, output of linseed oil and edible vegetable oils will be larger in the year beginning October 1947 than a year earlier.

Butter and tallow production in the second half of 1947 is likely to stay above last year. Butter output, still below prewar, probably will continue to increase in 1948. But tallow production may decline. The number of cattle on farms and ranches is being reduced this year and less corn will be available for cattle feeding in the year beginning October 1 than in the current season.

Lard output in the marketing year beginning October 1947 may total about the same as in the current marketing year. A slight rise in the number of hogs slaughtered is likely because the combined 1947 spring and fall pig crops are up 3 percent. Yield of lard per hog, however, could easily decline 3 percent from the unusually high yields of recent months.

Imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds in terms of oil will be larger in 1947 than the 966 million pounds imported in 1946. The total for the first 5 months of 1947 was 698 million pounds. The main increases were in copra and tung oil.

Exports of fats, oils, fat-and-oil products, and oilseeds in terms of oil in 1947 including shipments to U. S. territories, totaled 366 million pounds in the first 5 months of 1947 compared with 436 million pounds in the first 5 months of 1946. Export allocations for the third quarter are a little less than last year. Export policy for the fourth quarter has not yet been determined.

Reflecting mainly the increased production and imports, disappearance of fats and oils into civilian trade channels has been running at a higher rate this year than last. Disappearance per civilian in 1947 will be above the 1945 and 1946 level of 63.6 pounds but below the 1937-41 average of 70 pounds (fat content).

(For release August 2, a. m.)

OUTLOOK

Little Change in Lard Output Likely in 1947-48; Butter Production to Rise; Tallow Output May Decline

Output of lard and grease from October 1947 through March 1948 may be about the same as or moderately less than a year earlier. With an estimated 1 percent increase over 1946 in the spring pig crop, a few more hogs may be slaughtered. But these hogs are likely to be lighter than the near-record weights of a year earlier in view of the smaller corn crop now in prospect.

Farmers' intentions reported last June indicated a fall pig crop 6 percent larger than last year. This probably will result in slaughter of more hogs next spring and summer than in the same months this year. But yields of lard and grease per hog may be below the exceptionally high level of recent months. Total output of lard in the year beginning October 1947 may be about the same as in 1946-47.

Tallow production may be reduced next year. If cattle and calf slaughter continues at the high rate prevailing since the beginning of 1947, the number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches would be reduced about 5 percent by December 31. This would be an unusually large decline. Together with reduced grain feeding of cattle expected next winter and spring, it probably would result in some decrease in cattle slaughter in 1948.

Production of creamery butter in the first half of 1947 was about 33 percent larger than a year earlier. Output probably will continue above a year earlier through the remainder of the year. Total butter production in 1947 may reach about 1,760 million pounds compared with 1,485 million pounds in 1946 and an average of over 2,200 million pounds in 1937-41.

Acreage of Oil-Bearing Crops Sharply Increased

Planted acreage of oil-bearing crops this season is 42.3 million compared with 36.2 million in 1946. Acreages of flaxseed, cotton, and soybeans are substantially larger, and the acreage of peanuts planted for all purposes is nearly as large. The oil equivalent of the 1947 oilseed crops, assuming average yields and making no deduction for non-crushing uses, is 17 percent more than in 1946. The oilmeal equivalent of the 1947 acreage is 15 percent more than a year earlier.

Table 2.-Planted and harvested acreages of major oil-bearing crops, average 1935-39, annual 1944-47

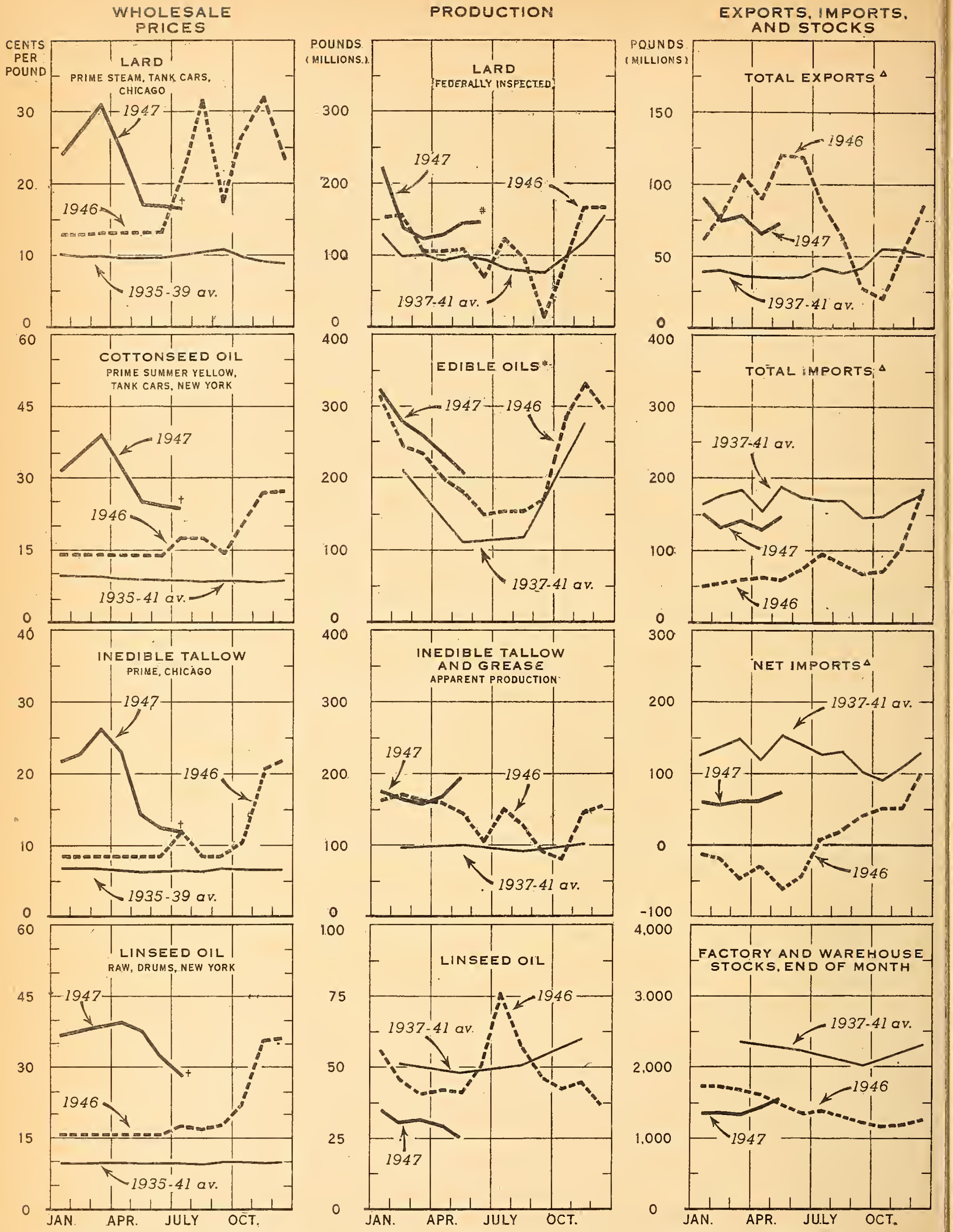
Item	Average, 1935-39	1944 1/	1945	1946	1947 2/	1947 as percentage of 1946
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Percent
Cotton:						
In cultivation July 1	28.5	20.0	17.6	18.2	21.4	118
Harvested	27.8	19.7	17.1	17.6	21.0	119
Peanuts:						
Grown alone for all purposes	2.17	3.83	3.84	3.92	3.87	99
Picked and threshed	1.66	3.07	3.16	3.14	3.15	100
Soybeans:						
Grown alone for all purposes	7.3	13.1	13.0	11.5	12.7	111
Harvested for beans	3.0	10.2	10.7	9.6	10.6	110
Flaxseed:						
Planted	1.94	2.89	3.95	2.64	4.31	163
Harvested	1.45	2.61	3.78	2.43	4.06	167
Total, 4 crops:						
Planted	39.9	39.8	38.4	36.2	42.3	117
Harvested	33.9	35.6	34.7	32.8	38.8	118

Totals and percentages computed from unrounded numbers.
1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary, based on July 1 indications.

The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 is estimated to have been 21,389,000, nearly 18 percent above last year but 25 percent below the 1935-39 average. About two-thirds of the increase over last year is in Texas. Oklahoma is the only State showing a decline.

Acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes is estimated at 3,873,000, 1 percent less than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1 was better than average in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas, but was slightly below average in Florida and Alabama. If the usual percentage of the crop is picked and threshed, and yields by States equal the 1941-45 average, peanut production this year will be slightly over 2 billion pounds, about the same as in the past 5 years.

FATS AND OILS SITUATION AT A GLANCE



*INCLUDES COTTONSEED, SOYBEAN, CORN, AND PEANUT OILS
†PRICE JULY 15
# ESTIMATED FROM WEEKLY DATA
▵INCLUDES OIL EQUIVALENT OF OILSEEDS AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 12,748,000, an increase of 11 percent over 1946. On July 1, growers intended to harvest about 10.6 million acres for beans, 10 percent more than last year. Spring weather was wet and cool. In most areas heavy rains continued into June. As a result, some acreage intended for oats and corn was planted to soybeans, since they can be planted later. Planting of soybeans continued into early July, somewhat later than usual.

An increase of 63 percent is estimated in the planted acreage of flaxseed--from 2,639,000 acres in 1946 to 4,312,000 acres in 1947. Nearly all of the increase is in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. A smaller than usual abandonment is indicated. Production may total over 38 million bushels in 1947 compared with an output of 23 million bushels in 1946.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Butter Prices Advance in Early July; Slight Declines Registered in Other Prices

The price of butter advanced about 6 cents per pound from June to mid-July. On July 15, the wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago was 68.5 cents per pound. Prices of most other fats and oils in mid-July were slightly below the June averages but, with the exception of tung oil, were well above the ceiling prices in effect in June 1946.

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils, butter included, was 226 in June (1935-39=100) compared with 236 in May and 166 in June 1946 (table 1).

Table 3.-Recent prices per pound of specified fats and oils, with comparisons

Item	June 1946 1/	March 1947	June 1947	July 15, 1947
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	51.5	68.9	62.4	68.5
Lard, loose, Chicago	13.0	30.6	16.7	16.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, S. E. Mills	12.8	36.0	21.9	21.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Decatur	11.8	33.6	18.2	17.2
Tallow, inedible, prime or extra, Chicago	8.6	26.2	12.4	12.0
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 2/	3/11.0	26.1	15.3	14.8
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.3	38.4	34.4	28.0
Tung oil, tank cars, Pacific Coast	38.5	37.4	24.2	21.5

Compiled from reports of USDA, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and Chicago Journal of Commerce.

1/ Last full month of wartime price ceilings for most fats and oils.

2/ Three cents added to original quotation to allow for tax on first domestic processing.

3/ C.i.f.

Prices of most oilseeds declined moderately in June. The average price received by farmers for cottonseed in mid-June was $79.60 per ton compared with $83.70 in mid-May. Flaxseed prices at Minneapolis declined 25 cents to $6.00 per bushel in mid-June, the support level for the 1947 crop. Prices to farmers for peanuts were practically the same in mid-June as mid-May. Soybean prices were moderately higher, reflecting an advance in the price of soybean meal.

153 Million Pounds Allocated for Export in July-September

Export allocations for July-September of fats and oils totaling 153 million pounds were announced in early July. This includes 43 million pounds to be procured by USDA for the U.S.-U.K. occupied zone in Germany and for the Foreign Relief Program administered by the State Department. Commercial exports in July-September will include 35 million pounds of lard, 3 million pounds (fat content) of margarine, 46 million pounds of shortening and edible oils, 15 million pounds of inedible fats and oils, and 11 million pounds (fat content) of soap. Export allocations do not include shipments to U. S. territories.

Marketing Quotas Proclaimed on 1948-Crop Peanuts

The Department of Agriculture on July 18 proclaimed a national marketing quota of 760,000 tons of 1948-crop peanuts. Action was taken as required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. That Act also requires that a referendum be held not later than December 15, 1947, in which producers of peanuts may vote for or against marketing quotas. A two-thirds vote in favor would put marketing quotas and acreage allotments into effect for the three years beginning with the 1948 crop. Price support on 1948-crop peanuts at 90 percent of parity as of July 15, 1948, is contingent on growers' approval of the quotas. Penalties would be assessed against marketings through edible-trade channels in excess of established quotas.

RECENT TRENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR FOOD FATS

Civilian Consumption of Food Fats Low in 1946 But Now Increasing

Total disappearance of food fats and oils in the United States (military and civilian) was slightly smaller in 1946 than in 1945. Military procurement of food fats was drastically reduced but disappearance into civilian trade channels increased. However, with the civilian population enlarged by demobilization, consumption per civilian in 1946 was the same as a year earlier--39.5 pounds per person, including butter in terms of fat content (table 4). This was more than 5 pounds below the 1935-39 average and more than 6 pounds below the 1937-41 average.

Butter accounted for most of the reduction in 1946 from the prewar level of consumption of food fats. Output reached a new low. Although military procurement of butter was substantially reduced, civilian disappearance declined to 8.2 pounds per person (fat content), half a pound less than in 1945 and more than 5 pounds below the 1935-39 average. Disappearance of margarine into civilian trade channels in 1946 was nearly 1 pound per person larger than prewar.

Civilian consumption of lard in 1946 was nearly a pound per person larger than in 1935-39 when lard production was curtailed, chiefly by drought. Consumption of shortening, however, was more than a pound and a half below the 1935-39 average. Disappearance of salad and cooking oils into civilian trade channels in 1946 was about the same as the 1935-39 average.

The downward trend since 1941 in civilian consumption of food fats, per person, has been reversed in 1947. Movement into civilian trade channels is being increased by larger production of butter and lard. Unusually large output and sales to distributors of margarine, shortening, and cooking and salad oils occurred in January-March. However, sales to distributors fell off sharply during the second quarter. It is now expected that consumption of food fats per civilian, will increase at least 2 pounds (fat content) in 1947 with the increase occurring mostly in butter and lard. This would be higher than in any of the past 3 years but would still be 5 to 10 percent below the 1937-41 average.

Table 4.- Disappearance of food fats into civilian trade channels, total and per person, 1935-46

Item	Average 1935-39	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
				Total			
Butter, fat content...	1,747	1,753	1,667	1,220	1,242	1,126	1,133
Lard..................	1,424	1,635	1,731	1,698	1,633	1,493	1,643
Margarine, fat content	302	286	295	409	405	425	432
Shortening	1,519	1,409	1,172	1,270	1,188	1,299	1,407
Edible oils	814	949	1,006	819	856	784	874
	5,806	6,032	5,871	5,416	5,324	5,127	5,489
				Per person			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Butter, fat content ..	13.5	13.3	12.6	9.4	9.6	8.7	8.2
Lard	11.0	12.4	13.1	13.1	12.6	11.5	11.8
Margarine, fat content	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1
Shortening	11.7	10.7	8.9	9.8	9.2	10.0	10.1
Edible oils...........	6.3	7.2	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.3
Total, fat content .	44.7	45.9	44.4	41.8	41.2	39.5	39.5

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Production and Consumption of Lard Up Moderately in 1946; Substantially in 1947

Production of lard and rendered pork fat in 1946, including farm output, totaled 2,138 million pounds, up 72 million pounds from 1945, but less than in any other year since 1939. 1/ The total number of hogs slaughtered in 1946 was 76.2 million, a relatively large number. But the yield of lard per hog was lower in 1946 than in most recent years. It was particularly low from March through July, when packers were required to set aside large quantities of fatbacks for export under UNRRA programs.

Exports of lard and rendered pork fat in 1946 totaled 483 million pounds, including shipments to U. S. territories and military procurement for relief abroad. This was 155 million pounds smaller than in 1945 and the smallest since 1941, but substantially larger than in any prewar year since 1933. Nearly 330 million pounds of the lard and rendered pork fat exported in 1946 were procured through the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Nearly 60 million pounds came from USDA stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. The rest was purchased under "set-aside" orders in effect in the first half of the year. Lard handled by USDA comprised most of the total going to Europe.

The principal European countries receiving the exports were France and French North Africa, 114 million pounds; United Kingdom, 72 million pounds; Italy, Austria, and Eastern Europe, including the USSR--100 million pounds. In addition, the Army procured 13 million pounds for relief abroad, practically all for Europe. Commercial exports were mainly 100 million pounds to Latin-American Republics and 39 million pounds to U. S. Territories.

Procurement of lard for the armed forces totaled only 6 million pounds in 1946, compared with 152 million pounds in 1945. Use of lard in margarine, shortening and nonfood products was the smallest in 6 years. Demand for lard for direct use was too strong and the supply too small to encourage use in other food fats. Purchase of lard for use in soap was prohibited in 1946 until Government controls were terminated in October.

Disappearance of lard into civilian trade channels in 1946 was 11.8 pounds per person, 0.3 pound per person more than in 1945. Disappearance in these two years was the lowest since 1921, with the exception of 1935-38 when lard output was curtailed largely as a result of drought. In all other years since 1921, disappearance of lard per civilian has varied between 12 and 15 pounds per person (cover-page chart).

1/ Revised estimates of hog slaughter and lard production on farms and in establishments without Federal inspection 1940-45 were published by BAE in May 1947. The revisions were made on the basis of returns from the 1945 Census of Agriculture and from sample data collected in recent years from farmers and nonfederally inspected plants. The revised estimates are shown in column 2, table 8, this issue.

Production of lard and rendered pork fat in 1947 may reach 2,400 million pounds, 12 percent more than in 1946, although slightly fewer hogs may be slaughtered because of the smaller 1946 fall pig crop. The average yield of lard per hog slaughtered under Federal inspection in the first 6 months of 1947 was 37.2 pounds. This was 25 percent higher than the exceptionally low yield of a year earlier when procurement of fatbacks for export was large, and was the highest January-June yield per hog since 1929. Lard output is also being increased this year by a return to the usual ratio between inspected and noninspected slaughter. In 1946 an unusually large percentage of total hog slaughter was in establishments not having Federal inspection. Lard yields in these plants usually are substantially less than in federally inspected plants.

Total exports of lard for January-May including shipments to U. S. territories were about 165 million pounds. Use of lard in shortening was large in January-March 1947, totaling 29 million pounds. Four million pounds were used in soap. If use of lard in manufactured products continues at about the same rate for the rest of the year, domestic disappearance of lard for direct use may be about 1,900 million pounds, or more than 13 pounds per person (civilian and military), the most since the early war years.

Production and Stocks of Edible Vegetable Oils Reduced in 1946; Output Increased in 1947

Production of edible vegetable oils and beef fats declined 326 million pounds in 1946 to 2,845 million pounds (crude basis), the smallest output since 1942. The chief reduction from 1945 to 1946 was in cottonseed-oil production, reflecting small cottonseed crops in both 1945 and 1946. Production of edible tallow, oleo oil, and oleostearine was exceptionally small in 1946. The decrease from 1945, however, was about offset by an increase in output of soybean oil (table 15).

Procurement of shortening and edible oils for use by the armed forces was substantially reduced in 1946 but net exports were increased.

Disappearance of shortening, salad oils, and cooking oils into civilian trade channels increased 200 million pounds in 1946. Disappearance per civilian, however, was only slightly larger than a year earlier. Use of primary fats and oils in the manufacture of shortening and edible oils for civilians was restricted in the first 9 months of the year, but was somewhat greater than in 1945. When restrictions were removed, use of primary oils in food products rose sharply.

Table 5.-Factory consumption of primary fats and oils in food products, 1946 1/

Period	Margarine	Shortening	Other edible products	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
January-March	114	333	115	562
April-June	99	328	114	541
July-September	104	327	97	528
October-December	149	408	136	693

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1/ These data are shown here only as an indication of the relative change in domestic disappearance from quarter to quarter. They do not represent actual disappearance, because they have not been corrected for imports, exports, changes in stocks, or unreported use of primary fats and oils in "other edible products".

Production of edible vegetable oils and beef fats in 1947 may total about 3,200 million pounds (crude basis), roughly 350 million pounds more than in 1946. Reduced production of cottonseed oil in the first half of 1947, compared with a year earlier, was somewhat more than offset by increased output of corn, peanut, and soybean oils. Production of edible beef fats is sharply higher than last year (table 14). Because of increased cotton and soybean acreages this year, edible vegetable oil production in the latter half of 1947 probably will increase moderately over a year earlier.

Exports of shortening and edible vegetable oils were moderately smaller in January-May 1947 than a year earlier.

The substantial increase this year in production of the oils and fats used chiefly in food products is likely to result in some increase in total civilian consumption, per person, of lard, shortening, cooking and salad oils. Consumption of shortening may not increase. Shortening competes directly with lard, and lard consumption is substantially larger this year than last. Also, lard prices have been low since November in relation to prices of shortening and to prices of the vegetable oils principally used in shortening manufacture.

Table 6.- Prices per pound of lard, shortening, cottonseed, and soybean oils, United States, average 1937-41 and specified months, 1946 and 1947

Period	Average retail price in leading cities: Lard	Average retail price in leading cities: Shortening in containers other than cartons	Wholesale price: Lard, prime steam tank cars, Chicago	Wholesale price: Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, S.E. mills	Wholesale price: Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average 1937-41	12.6	20.4	7.7	7.0	6.4
1946:					
June 1/	18.8	24.7	13.0	12.8	11.8
November	52.6	44.9	31.9	26.6	24.2
December	35.1	44.3	23.3	27.0	24.6
1947:					
January	32.5	44.3	24.1	28.8	26.0
February	32.4	44.3	27.4	32.8	28.4
March	38.7	46.0	30.6	36.0	33.6
April	38.8	51.2	25.0	31.8	27.4
May	28.8	49.0	17.1	23.6	21.4
June			16.7	21.9	18.2

1/ Last full month of wartime price ceilings for most fats and oils.

Use of primary and secondary fats and oils in the manufacture of shortening in 1946 totaled 1,466 million pounds compared with 1,456 million pounds in 1945 (table 12). Soybean oil was again in 1946 the chief constituent of shortening, totaling 53 percent of the primary fats and oils used. Cottonseed oil again ranked second, contributing 36 percent of total primary fats. Use of animal fats declined to 6 percent of the total compared with 10 percent in 1945. A substantial quantity of coconut oil--18 million pounds--was used in 1946, but amounted only to 1 percent of the total use of primary fats in shortening.

Table 7 .- Butter, actual weight.: Supply and disposition, 1931-47

Year	Supply						Disposition					
	Production			Imports	Cold-storage stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports 1/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Domestic disappearance			
	Creamery	Farm	Total						Military procurement	Civilian	Military and civilian, per person	Civilian, per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	1,667	544	2,212	2	63	2,277	2	5		2,244	18.0	18.0
1932	1,694	581	2,276	1	27	2,303	2	5		2,275	18.1	18.1
1933	1,763	580	2,343	1	22	2,366	1	5		2,248	17.8	17.8
1934	1,695	559	2,253	1	111	2,366	1	5		2,312	18.2	18.2
1935	1,632	539	2,171	23	47	2,241	1	6		2,195	17.1	17.1
1936	1,629	502	2,131	10	40	2,181	1	5		2,114	16.4	16.4
1937	1,624	472	2,096	11	61	2,169	1	5		2,120	16.4	16.4
1938	1,786	454	2,240	2	43	2,285	2	6		2,148	16.4	16.4
1939	1,782	429	2,210	1	129	2,340	2	7		2,276	17.3	17.3
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	3	8		2,244	16.9	16.9
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	3	10	81	2,104	16.3	15.9
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,265	15	8	145	2,071	16.4	15.7
1943	1,674	341	2,015	3	25	2,043	100	7	263	2/1,515	12.9	11.7
1944	1,489	329	1,818	2	155	1,974	88	9	312	2/1,543	13.4	11.9
1945	1,364	337	1,701	4	61	1,766	33	9	251	2/1,399	11.8	10.8
1946 3/	1,152	333	1,485	7	53	1,545	14	5	79	2/1,407	10.5	10.1
1947					28							

Production, stocks, and military procurement from reports of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports, exports and shipments from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except that shipments to territories include special programs of USDA 1942-August 1945, not included in the Bureau of the Census reports. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Includes actual weight of butter oil and spreads (Army), not separately reported before 1945.

2/ Adjusted to allow for changes in cold-storage stocks held by the armed forces.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 8 .- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply and disposition, 1931-47

Year	Supply						Disposition							
	Production 1/			Stocks, January 1		Total supply 4/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories 1/	Domestic disappearance					
									Total	Use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products	Direct use as lard			
	Federally inspected	Other	Total	Factory and warehouse 2/	USDA stocks not otherwise reported 3/						Military, excluding relief 1/	Civilian	Military and civilian, per person	Civilian, per person
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1931	1,554	753	2,307	51	---	2,358	578	23	1,706	19	---	1,687	13.5	13.5
1932	1,573	807	2,380	51	---	2,431	552	24	1,814	15	---	1,799	14.3	14.3
1933	1,679	796	2,475	41	---	2,516	584	28	1,772	13	---	1,759	13.9	13.9
1934	1,341	750	2,091	133	---	2,224	435	23	1,648	10	---	1,637	12.9	12.9
1935	662	614	1,276	118	---	1,394	97	18	1,226	6	---	1,221	9.5	9.5
1936	992	687	1,679	53	---	1,732	112	25	1,449	7	---	1,442	11.2	11.2
1937	759	672	1,431	146	---	1,577	137	26	1,361	3	---	1,358	10.5	10.5
1938	1,034	694	1,728	54	---	1,782	205	29	1,440	4	---	1,436	11.0	11.0
1939	1,272	765	2,037	107	---	2,144	277	34	1,671	9	---	1,662	12.6	12.6
1940	1,527	5/761	2,288	162	---	2,450	201	31	1,924	23	---	1,901	14.3	14.3
1941	1,526	5/702	2,228	294	---	2,522	393	31	1,900	60	21	1,819	13.7	13.7
1942	1,724	5/676	2,401	199	---	2,600	652	33	1,814	71	12	1,731	12.9	13.1
1943	2,080	5/785	2,865	101	9	2,975	737	39	1,903	141	64	1,698	12.8	13.1
1944	2,367	5/687	3,054	200	96	3,351	6/885	36	1,973	241	100	1,633	12.5	12.6
1945	1,311	5/755	2,066	378	79	2,523	6/613	25	1,757	112	152	1,493	11.7	11.5
1946	1,344	794	2,138	92	37	2,266	6/444	39	1,674	24	6	1,643	11.6	11.8
1947				110	---									

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Production and military procurement from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; shipments to territories include special programs of USDA, 1942-August 1945, in addition to shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Cold-storage stocks, reported by USDA, before 1942. Cold-storage stocks were practically the same as factory and warehouse stocks (reported by the Bureau of the Census) from 1938 to 1941; but were larger before 1938 and smaller after 1941.

3/ From records of USDA. These stocks, not included in factory and warehouse stocks, were principally inventories in transit to warehouses and ships.

4/ Includes imports, which did not reach 1 million pounds in any year.

5/ Revised.

6/ Includes military procurement for relief, 27 million pounds in 1944; 74 million pounds in 1945; and 13 million pounds in 1946.

Table 9 .- Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1931-46

Year	Production	Apparent change in stocks	Net supply	Disposition						
							Domestic disappearance			
				Exports	Shipments to U. S. territories	American Red Cross procurement	Military procurement	Civilian	Military and civilian per person	Civilian, per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	229.9	- 1.9	231.8	1.8	1.4			228.6	1.8	1.8
1932	203.2	- .1	203.3	1.6	1.3			200.4	1.6	1.6
1933	245.5	1.1	244.4	1.5	1.2			241.6	1.9	1.9
1934	264.4	- .4	264.8	1.6	1.3			261.9	2.1	2.1
1935	381.6	.3	381.3	1.4	1.4			378.5	3.0	3.0
1936	393.3	1.1	392.2	1.2	1.2			389.8	3.0	3.0
1937	397.4	- .3	397.6	.3	.4			396.9	3.1	3.1
1938	385.2	- .1	385.3	.2	.5			384.6	2.9	2.9
1939	300.9	- .6	301.5	.3	.5			300.7	2.3	2.3
1940	320.4	.6	319.8	1.2	.5			318.1	2.4	2.4
1941	367.6	.2	367.4	3.5	.8			363.1	2.7	2.7
1942	425.7	30.2	395.6	28.5	4.1			363.0	2.7	2.7
1943	614.1	.8	613.4	97.7	3.4	8.0	2.3	502.0	3.7	3.9
1944	588.2	- 5.2	593.4	79.0	.5	13.0	2.8	498.0	3.6	3.9
1945	1/614.0	- 7.5	621.6	76.2	3.0	3.9	14.4	1/524.0	3.8	4.0
1946 2/	571.5	-17.7	589.2	50.5	1.7	---	6.0	531.0	3.8	3.8

Compiled as follows:

Production, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Apparent change in stocks, residual balancing item.

Exports --

1931-40, tax-free withdrawals for export, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1941-46, Bureau of the Census.

Shipments, Bureau of the Census. In addition, quantities shipped under special USDA programs, 1942-August 1945, not reported by the Bureau of the Census, are included here.

American Red Cross procurement for prisoner-of-war packages, USDA.

Military, USDA.

Civilian disappearance, tax-paid withdrawals for use in the United States and territories, plus tax-free withdrawals for use in Government institutions, minus commercial shipments to territories.

Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Revision, based on final monthly data published in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 10 .- Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1931-47

Year	Supply				Disposition						
							Domestic disappearance				
	Production	Imports	Factory and warehouse stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U. S. territories 1/	American Red Cross procurement 2/	Military procurement 2/	Civilian	Military and civilian, per person	Civilian, per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	1,172	3/	27	1,198	6	5			1,163	9.3	9.3
1932	945	3/	25	970	3	5			936	7.5	7.5
1933	953	3/	26	979	3	5			944	7.5	7.5
1934	1,204	3/	27	1,232	2	5			1,197	9.4	9.4
1935	1,547	8	28	1,582	1	8			1,533	12.0	12.0
1936	1,587	6	40	1,633	2	6			1,580	12.3	12.3
1937	1,595	2	45	1,642	2	5			1,589	12.3	12.3
1938	1,514	2	46	1,562	2	5			1,499	11.5	11.5
1939	1,404	1	56	1,460	3	5			1,396	10.6	10.6
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	4	5			1,185	8.9	8.9
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	4	6		25	1,376	10.5	10.4
1942	1,300	3/	53	1,354	3	8		128	1,172	9.6	8.9
1943	1,438	3/	43	1,480	51	8	1	104	1,270	10.0	9.8
1944	1,364	3/	46	1,410	12	6	6	155	1,188	9.7	9.2
1945	1,441	3/	43	1,484	4/13	8	6	125	1,299	10.2	10.0
1946	1,451	3/	34	1,484	4/14	6	---	16	1,407	10.0	10.1
1947			41								

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Quantities shipped under special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1942-August 1945, not reported by the Bureau of the Census, are included here.

2/ U. S. Department of Agriculture. Shortening procured by the Red Cross was used to make doughnuts for the men in the armed forces.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Includes procurement by the Army for relief abroad, 300,000 pounds in 1945 and 2,500,000 pounds in 1946.

Table 11.- Estimated direct food use of "other edible fats and oils," 1931-47

Year	Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, and edible olive oils; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow							Other fats and oils: Use as edible, except in shortening and margarine 2/	Domestic food use of "other edible fats and oils"				
					Domestic disappearance								
	Production (1)	Imports (2)	Exports & shipments to U. S. territories 1/ (3)	Factory & warehouse stocks, January 1 (4)	Nonfood uses, includ. foots & loss (5)	Use in shortening and margarine (6)	Direct use as edible fat or oil (7)	(8)	Total sum of (7) and (8) (9)	Military 3/ (10)	Civilian (11)	Military and civilian, per person (12)	Civilian per person (13)
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	1,804	92	111	657	149	1,068	504	96	599		599	4.8	4.8
1932	1,902	77	125	723	173	921	490	77	567		567	4.5	4.5
1933	1,765	86	98	991	170	942	557	99	657		657	5.2	5.2
1934	1,620	83	60	1,076	157	1,242	579	87	666		666	5.2	5.2
1935	1,630	379	27	741	169	1,409	471	214	686		686	5.4	5.4
1936	1,925	294	26	674	163	1,401	584	147	732		732	5.7	5.7
1937	2,202	378	28	718	188	1,626	642	175	818		818	6.3	6.3
1938	2,453	196	26	814	218	1,551	729	160	890		890	6.8	6.8
1939	2,291	116	45	939	173	1,428	767	179	946		946	7.2	7.2
1940	2,240	71	44	933	195	1,335	812	185	997		997	7.5	7.5
1941	2,574	47	52	858	258	1,496	928	182	1,110	18	1,092	8.3	8.2
1942	2,756	32	69	745	256	1,505	999	47	1,046	40	1,006	7.7	7.6
1943	3,206	25	159	705	304	1,860	886	4	890	71	819	6.5	6.3
1944	2,904	31	99	727	284	1,783	866	42	907	52	856	6.5	6.6
1945	3,190	44	4/ 68	630	326	1,888	801	52	852	68	784	6.1	6.0
1946	2,845	13	4/117	782	323	1,852	845	30	875	5/	874	6.2	6.3
1947				503									

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Shipments to territories include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1942 - August 1945, in addition to shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Chiefly coconut, babassu, palm-kernel, palm, sesame, and sunflower oils.

3/ U. S. Department of Agriculture.

4/ Includes military procurement for relief, 8 million pounds in 1945 and 7 million pounds in 1946, from reports of USDA.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 12.- Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1944-46, and January - March 1947

Item	Average 1937-41	1944	1945	1946	January-March 1947 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Primary fats and oils					
Cottonseed oil	966,197	489,880	486,791	501,588	84,606
Soybean oil	171,563	620,257	683,011	743,527	203,383
Peanut oil	53,335	61,249	51,016	42,302	15,401
Corn oil	854	5,393	2,446	3,341	1,018
Linseed oil	304	300	---	---	---
Total, domestic vegetable	1,192,253	1,177,079	1,223,264	1,290,758	304,408
Palm oil	94,300	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	19,807	69	231	17,779	21,866
Sesame oil	7,136	3	30	---	---
Babassu oil	393	---	---	2,933	339
Palm-kernel oil	415	---	---	---	24
Other oils 2/	1,623	5,559	19,021	4,968	236
Total, foreign vegetable	123,673	5,631	19,282	25,680	22,465
Tallow, edible	55,604	59,752	78,835	43,809	16,040
Oleostearine	25,625	22,393	24,349	13,155	5,614
Lard and rendered pork fat	15,742	38,729	23,142	20,387	29,370
Oleo oil	633	2,691	2,728	1,391	515
Total, animal	97,605	123,565	129,054	78,742	51,539
Fish oils	15,065	2,764	3,433	1,158	---
Total, primary fats and oils	1,428,598	1,309,039	1,375,033	1,396,338	378,412
Vegetable oil stearine	3/	78,476	80,792	69,431	20,365
Total primary and secondary fats and oils	1,428,598	1,387,515	1,455,825	1,465,769	398,777
	Percentage of total primary fats and oils				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cottonseed oil	67.7	37.4	35.4	35.9	22.4
Soybean oil	12.0	47.4	49.7	53.3	53.7
Peanut oil	3.7	4.7	3.7	3.0	4.1
Other domestic oils	.1	.4	.2	.3	.3
Total domestic oils	83.5	89.9	89.0	92.5	80.5
Palm oil	6.6	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	1.4	4/	4/	1.3	5.8
Other foreign vegetable	.6	.4	1.4	.5	.1
Total, foreign vegetable	8.6	.4	1.4	1.8	5.9
Tallow, edible	3.9	4.6	5.7	3.1	4.2
Oleostearine	1.8	1.7	1.8	.9	1.5
Lard	1.1	3.0	1.7	1.5	7.8
Other animal and marine oils	1.1	.4	.4	.2	.1
Total animal and marine oils	7.9	9.7	9.6	5.7	13.6
Total primary fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ A small percentage may be of domestic origin. In 1945, "other oils" consisted mostly of sunflower oil.

3/ Not reported separately; included with the primary oils from which derived.

4/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13 .- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials in terms of oil, and fat-and-oil products, average 1937-41, annual 1946, January-May 1946 and 1947

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1946	January-May		Average 1937-41	1946	January-May	
			1946	1947 2/			1946	1947 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	3.8	7.0	3/	.1	9.5	4/18.8	4/13.6	4/4.1
Lard	3/	3/	3/	3/	272.7	469.9	251.7	166.3
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	3.8	.1	3/	.1
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.9	---	---	3/
Stearine, animal, edible	1.0	---	---	---	.3	3/	3/	.1
Tallow, edible	2.9	3/	---	---	.2	4.2	3/	.1
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	7.0	3/	.1	289.4	493.0	265.3	170.7
Corn oil	14.2	---	---	---	.3	.4	.3	3/
Cottonseed oil	72.1	---	---	3/	11.0	6.5	1.1	1.9
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.1	1.8
Olive oil, edible	48.5	12.7	.2	4.2	---	.1	3/	.1
Peanut oil	16.1	.1	3/	.1	2.4	.3	.1	3/
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	6.8	---	35.2
Sesame oil	9.9	3/	3/	.2	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	4.8	2.3	1.7	2.8	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	7.0	---	---	3/	10.5	90.4	28.9	27.4
Soybeans (15 percent)	---	---	---	---	30.9	26.2	7.3	7.5
Sunflower oil	.8	.5	.5	---	5/	6.0	6.0	3/
Teaseed oil	10.0	.1	.1	4.0	---	---	---	---
Vegetable oils, shipments to U.S. territories	---	---	---	---	8.5	8.0	2.9	5.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	15.7	2.5	11.3	63.6	146.3	47.7	79.4
Soap fats and oils								
Fish oils	2.6	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.7	4.3	3.1	2.2
Greases	---	3/	---	3/	4.5	6.2	1.6	2.8
Marine mammal oils	25.4	1.0	.3	4.5	2.9	.2	.2	3/
Olive oil "foots"	20.2	---	---	---	---	3/	3/	.1
Olive oil, inedible	5.5	.1	3/	.2	---	3/	3/	3/
Palm oil	301.2	37.8	15.0	19.2	17.3	8.0	5.9	3.3
Tallow, inedible	7.7	3.1	.1	.4	1.5	6.5	2.9	11.7
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	45.1	18.0	26.2	28.9	25.2	13.7	20.1
Babassu oil	.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	48.9	24.9	20.6	12.6	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	362.8	2.4	.9	11.7	33.4	49.7	18.7	24.3
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	495.8	100.8	403.7	27.8	---	---	18.5
Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 6/	1.2	.2	---	3/	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	28.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	14.8	3/	3/	3/	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	2.4	5.5	1.9	5.6	---	---	---	---
Total lauric-acid oils	795.2	531.1	125.5	434.6	61.2	49.7	18.7	42.8
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (34 percent)	351.7	64.6	26.9	1.5	---	.4	.3	.2
Linseed oil	.1	94.4	31.4	81.9	3.3	26.3	18.7	.4
Oiticica oil	16.0	22.6	5.9	6.1	---	---	---	---
Perilla oil	28.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Perilla seed (37 percent)	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	36.2	3.8	64.3	5.0	1.3	.3	1.9
Total, drying oils	497.6	217.8	68.0	153.8	8.3	28.0	19.3	2.5
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew-nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.5	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	6.5	3.0	6.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	.5
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	101.8	53.7	55.1	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils	46.7	27.4	10.3	5.9	---	10.3	4.0	4.0
Japan wax (tallow)	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Neat's-foot oil	---	.1	.1	3/	.6	.4	.2	.1
Rapeseed oil	10.3	4.0	1.3	2.6	---	1.6	1.5	3/
Vegetable tallow	2.7	.5	.5	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	1.4	.7	.1	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats	---	.2	.1	3/	13.2	2.5	.2	.5
Total, other industrial	163.9	145.0	71.0	71.3	14.8	16.3	6.9	5.1
Manufactured products (fat content)								
Margarine 7/	1.9	3/	3/	---	1.3	42.4	15.6	10.2
Shortening	1.4	3/	3/	3/	8.0	17.8	7.0	5.8
Soap	2.8	4.2	1.4	.3	30.8	69.6	41.8	29.6
Total, manufactured products	6.1	4.2	1.4	.3	40.1	129.8	64.4	45.6
Grand total 8/	2,016.7	965.9	286.7	697.8	506.3	888.2	436.2	365.9

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, records of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following items are not included above: Procurement by the Army for relief abroad, January-December 1946, 13 million pounds of lard, and 9 million pounds of shortening and edible oils; January-May 1946, 12 million pounds of lard, and 9 million pounds of shortening and edible oils; January-May 1947, 13 million pounds of lard, 3 million pounds of edible oils, and 2 million pounds of margarine (fat content).

1/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories of butter, lard, and manufactured products; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots, and copra; and reexports in 1946 of certain quantities of whale oil, linseed oil, and sunflower oil reported in imports for consumption. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes actual weight of butter oil and spreads (Army). These were not reported separately prior to 1945. 5/ Not reported separately. 6/ 1937-41, 35 percent. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 14 .- Fats and oils, including oleomargarine and shortening: Factory production from domestic and imported materials, January-May 1947, and factory and warehouse stocks at the end of month, May 1947, with comparative data

Items grouped by major use	Production				Stocks (crude basis)		
	May 1946	May 1947	January-May 1946	January-May 1947	May 31, 1946	April 30, 1947	May 31, 1947
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Food fats and oils							
Butter 1/	114.0	145.5	417.5	561.4	26.9	9.2	2/17.3
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	109.6	144.2	631.3	755.2	52.1	195.0	211.2
Oleo oil, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	9.3	15.2	55.5	85.7	6.1	22.6	23.3
Total edible animal fats	232.9	304.9	1,104.3	1,402.3	85.1	226.8	251.8
Corn oil 4/	14.7	21.7	70.2	108.3	17.2	27.4	22.9
Cottonseed oil 4/	33.2	35.1	390.0	379.7	426.2	274.6	267.1
Olive oil, edible	---	---	5/ 2.1	1.9	.8	3.6	2.5
Peanut oil 4/	8.4	10.4	49.0	87.9	41.3	51.6	57.0
Sesame oil	---	---	---	---	.2	2.3	1.9
Soybean oil 4/	124.6	135.9	667.1	715.0	267.2	186.5	231.0
Total edible vegetable oils	180.9	203.1	1,178.4	1,292.8	752.9	546.0	582.4
Soap fats and oils							
Tallow, inedible	75.5	102.7	426.3	471.3	147.4	127.9	160.5
Grease, excluding wool grease	45.8	46.6	238.9	230.3	88.8	62.7	77.4
Palm oil 4/	---	---	---	---	23.3	13.7	14.6
Fish oil	1.6	1.0	6.2	4.5	35.1	50.4	42.8
Marine mammal oils	---	---	---	---	11.9	6.3	5.0
Olive oil, inedible and "foots"	6/	6/	6/	6/	.7	.5	.6
Total slow-lathering oils	122.9	150.3	671.4	706.1	307.2	261.5	300.9
Babassu oil 4/	6/	6/	6/	6/	9.2	3.2	3.1
Coconut oil 4/	22.4	68.4	87.3	348.0	114.3	145.2	158.8
Palm-kernel oil 4/	---	---	---	---	12.3	6/	6/
Total lauric-acid oils	22.4	68.4	87.3	348.0	135.8	148.4	161.9
Drying oils							
Castor oil, dehydrated 7/	2.6	1.0	17.1	15.5	8.3	10.0	7.9
Linseed oil	41.4	25.1	225.9	150.6	117.6	131.8	134.6
Oitioica oil	---	---	---	---	5.8	5.3	5.1
Perilla oil	---	---	---	---	.1	8/	8/
Tung oil	9/ 1.1	1.5	9/ 8.7	9.1	9.5	48.2	56.3
Total drying oils	45.1	27.6	251.7	175.2	141.3	195.3	203.9
Other industrial oils and fats							
Neat's-foot oil	.1	.2	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2
Wool grease	1.9	2.0	8.4	9.7	6.4	7.3	7.4
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.6	.3	2.0	2.2	8.4	9.6	10.0
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 10/	2.9	8.4	32.9	42.2	11.3	20.2	22.3
Rapeseed oil	---	6/	---	6/	8.5	6.2	6.1
Other vegetable oils	7.5	4.5	31.4	13.8	10.5	5.6	6.6
Total	13.0	15.4	75.7	68.9	46.0	49.9	53.6
Grand total, primary fats and oils 11/	616.9	769.8	3,368.8	3,993.6	1,468.2	1,427.9	1,554.5
Oleomargarine	12/43.5	12/46.7	13/183.8	13/252.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Shortening	123.8	63.2	585.8	562.6	46.2	66.2	50.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported positions.

1/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Federally inspected production, USDA.
4/ Stocks, crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm, and palm-kernel oils, 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94.
5/ Incomplete; partly included in "other vegetable oils".
6/ Included in "other vegetable oils".
7/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.
8/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
9/ Based on revised total 1946 production of 11,046,000 pounds.
10/ Estimated quantity used in manufacture of dehydrated castor oil excluded from production.
11/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
12/ Data for April.
13/ Data for January-April.

Table 15.- Supply and disposition of fats and oils, by calendar years, 1937-47, and production of fats and oils from domestic materials, year beginning October, 1937-46

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 preliminary
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS							
Food fats and oils							
Butter: Creamery	1,780	1,764	1,674	1,489	1,364	1,152	
Farm	431	366	341	329	337	333	
Total (actual weight)	2,211	2,130	2,015	1,818	1,701	1,485	1,760
Lard and rendered pork fat:							
Federally inspected	1,224	1,724	2,080	2,367	1,311	1,344	
Other	719	676	785	687	755	794	
Total	1,942	2,400	2,865	3,054	2,066	2,138	2,400
Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil	213	277	259	198	202	124	200
Total edible animal fats	4,366	4,807	5,139	5,070	3,969	3,747	4,360
Corn oil	155	248	239	211	205	198	
Cottonseed oil	1,472	1,386	1,313	1,132	1,273	966	
Olive oil, edible	6	7	10	6	4	2	
Peanut oil	87	77	153	1/ 108	1/ 95	101	
Soybean oil	419	762	1,234	1,246	1,392	1,454	
Total edible vegetable	2,139	2,480	2,949	2,703	2,969	2,721	3,000
Soap fats and oils							
Inedible tallow and greases	1,167	1,742	1,649	1,943	1,751	1,658	
Fish and marine mammal oils (excluding cod and liver oils)	238	148	168	206	*180	145	
Total soap fats and oils	1,405	1,890	1,817	2,149	*1,931	1,803	2,000
Drying oils							
Linseed oil 2/	277	699	715	732	452	512	
Tung oil	2	2	5	3	* 10	11	
Total drying oils	279	701	720	735	462	523	500
Other industrial, including cod and fish-liver oils	18	36	31	33	41	37	40
Grand total	8,208	9,914	10,656	10,690	*9,371	8,832	9,900
STOCKS of primary fats and oils January 1 (crude basis)	2,218	2,272	2,018	2,151	2,156	1,726	1,264
IMPORTS of oil and factory production of oil from imported materials 3/	1,974	996	929	990	919	819	
TOTAL SUPPLY	12,400	13,183	13,603	13,831	*12,446	11,376	
EXPORTS, reexports, and shipments to U.S. territories 3/	448	940	1,581	1,647	1,059	876	
STOCKS of primary fats and oils December 31 (crude basis)	2,303	2,009	2,151	2,156	1,726	1,266	
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE 4/	9,647	10,218	9,781	10,094	9,696	9,264	
Military procurement, excluding relief	50	557	974	1,183	* 1,169	5/ 150	
Civilian disappearance	9,597	9,661	8,807	8,911	* 8,527	9,114	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Civilian disappearance per person (fat content):							
Food	46	44	42	41	40	40	
Nonfood	24	26	24	25	24	24	
Total	70	70	66	67	64	64	

Production from domestic materials, year beginning October

	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 (partly forecast)
	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils						
Butter: Total (actual weight)	2,220	2,072	1,843	1,751	1,441	1,700
Lard and rendered pork fat: Total	2,091	2,682	3,267	2,118	*2,107	2,350
Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil	225	269	213	202	129	200
Total edible animal fats	4,536	5,023	5,323	4,071	*3,677	4,250
Corn oil	173	240	214	217	183	
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,402	1,179	1,303	*1,002	
Olive oil, edible	6	10	6	4	2	
Peanut oil	87	133	135	1/ 89	99	
Soybean oil	500	1,206	1,219	1,347	*1,415	
Total edible vegetable oils	2,222	2,991	2,753	2,960	*2,701	2,900
Soap fats and oils						
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	1,623	1,941	1,756	1,720	
Fish and marine mammal oils (excluding cod and liver oil)	220	183	160	* 213	* 169	
Total soap fats and oils	1,523	1,806	2,101	*1,969	*1,889	1,950
Drying oils						
Linseed oil 2/	361	711	802	416	* 563	
Tung oil	2	5	2	*10	*11	
Total drying oils	363	716	804	426	*574	450
Other industrial, including cod and fish-liver oils	21	36	32	40	*36	40
Grand total	8,665	10,572	11,013	*9,465	*8,875	9,590

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts. 2/ Total production minus oil equivalent of net imports of flaxseed. 3/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content. Exports include margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of fat content, procurement by the Army for European relief and procurement by the American Red Cross. Exports do not include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 4/ Adjusted for changes in stocks of margarine and shortening, Government stocks of lard in transit to warehouses and ports, and cold-storage stocks of butter held by the Army. 5/ Partly estimated. *Revised because of change in basic data.

Table 16.-Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, June 1945 and 1946, April-June 1947

Item	Unit	June		1947		
		1945	1946	April	May	June
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Babassu kernels, f.o.b. Maranhao, Brazil....	Metric ton	126.50	126.50	143.00	200.00	175.00
Castor beans, Brazilian ports................	Long ton	82.50	1/ 118.00	272.50	200.60	170.00
Copra, Philippine, c.i.f., Pacific Coast	Short ton	---	---	232.50	177.50	161.25
Cottonseed, United States average	" "	52.50	51.50	88.00	83.70	79.60
Flaxseed, No. 1 Minneapolis..........	Bushel	3.11	3.35	7.50	6.30	6.12
Flaxseed, United States average	"	2.91	3.11	7.34	6.01	5.92
Peanuts, No.1 shelled Spanish, Southeastern shipping points.....	100 pounds	14.25	14.75	17.62	15.88	15.50
Peanuts, United States average............	100 pounds	8.23	8.83	10.40	10.00	9.99
Soybeans, No.2 Yellow, Chicago.............	Bushel	2.20	---	---	---	---
Soybeans, United States average	"	2.17	2.17	3.62	3.01	3.07
				Oilseed Meals 2/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/	Short ton	50.00	59.50	60.20	65.25	72.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	" "	48.50	62.75	68.50	64.60	71.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago............	" "	54.45	68.75	---	---	---
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis.........	" "	45.50	59.25	82.90	4/ 69.10	4/ 70.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, N. Y.	" "	3/ 49.00	63.00	88.65	81.40	80.60
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills..	" "	53.25	67.25	66.85	61.81	71.88
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	52.00	66.00	72.15	68.55	76.30

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration. 1/ C.i.f. first port of arrival U.S. 2/ Bagged, carlots. 3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis. 4/ 34 percent protein.

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